Lying directly under the Equator, on both sales of the Amazon, and extending from the shores of the Atlantic to the base of the Andes, the Province of Para is the largest and most fertile pertion of the mugnificent Empire of Brazil. abounding in delicious spices and aromatic plants, mg an endless protusion of bright-plumaged birds, sire, this region presents an irresistible charm adventure entices him into the most remote dosituated on the southern branch of the Amazon, is the Capital of the Province. Mr. Warren gives a lively sketch of his first impres-

currous blending of savage and civilized life. The general aspect of the place, with its low and venerable looking buildings of solid stone, its massive churches and moss-grown ruins, its reduled roots and dingy-white walls, the beautiful tree of its gardens, and groups of tail banana plants peeping up here and there among the houses, constituted certainly a scene of novelty, if not of elegance and beauty

The first spectacle which arrested our attention or landing was that of a number of persons of both sexes and all ages, bathing acts rammatch together in the waters of the river, in a state entire modity. We observed among them several finely formed Indian grid of exceeding beauty, dashing about in the water like troop of happy mermaids. The heat of the Surwass onlease, that we curselves were almost temptass on intense, that we corrected were almost temptass of the property of the property induced by

was so intense, that we ourselves were almost tempted to seek relief from its overpowering influence by plunging precipitately amid the joyous throng of swimmers. But we forbore:

The natives of Para are very cleanly, and indulge in daily abilitions, nor do they confine their baths to the dasky hours of evening, but may be seen swimming about the public wharfs at all hours of the day. The Government has made several feeble efforts to put a restraint upon these public exposures; but at the time of our departure all rules and regulations on the subject were totally disregarded by the natives. The city is laid out with considerable taste and regularity, but the streets are very narrow, and miserably paved with large and uneven stones.

The buildings generally are but of one story in highly and are, with few exceptions, entirely destitute of glass windows; a kind of latticed blind is substituted, which is so constructed that it affords the person within an opportunity of seeing whatever in

tute of glass windows, a kind of latticed bind is substitued, which is so constructed that it affords the person within an opportunity of seeing whatever takes place in the street, without being observed in return. This lattice opens towards the street, and thus affords great facilities to the beaux and gentlemen of gallantry, who, by stepping under this covering, can have an agreeable tete-o-tete with their fair mistresses, as secretly almost as if they were in a trellised arbor together.

We noticed several strange speciacles as we slowly walked through the cay. Venders of fruit withing baskets on their heads, filled with lusicous oranges, bananas, meacoes, pincapples, and other choice fruits of the tropics, groups of blacks carrying immense burdens in the same manner, invalida reclining in their hammocks, or ladies rating in their cay-covered palanquins, supported on men's shoulders, and water-arriers moving along by the side of their heavily-laden horses or miles.

Pinally, we not with a party of some thirty or forty blacks, each one of them bearing a large basket of tapioca on his head. They were perfectly naked to their waists, and wore only a pair of pantations of very course material. They marched on at a slow and measured pac, chanting at the same time a singularly monotonious air, to which they beat time with their hands.

Soon after his arrival at Para, the author meets an old school-mate, whose father, a wealthy resitake up their abode at a delightful country-seal, situated about a mile from the town, on the borthe materials for bachelor house-keeping, and they soon found themselves comfortably enscenia de Nazere." The mansion was a large, one-story edifice, covered with earthen tiles, sur-

most embosomed in trees and shrubbery. Here we were at last, in the lovely land we had so long desired to see, sole tenants of an estate, which for beauty and variety surpassed any we had ever seen lactore. True, we were alone, and on the very borders of the boundless wilderness, but would we not soon find sufficient companionship in the natural beauties by which we were surrounded,—in the trees, the plants, the flowers, and most of all, the govous. beauties by which we were surrounded,—in the trees, the plants, the flowers, and, most of all, the joyous, bright-winged birds? Before and around us. Nature seemed clothed in her fairest charms. Gay flowers bloomed and the strusbery, birds same and chattered among the trees; a solitary cocos-mit was shaking its plane-like branches in the sweet scented breeze, and stood like a sentiaction but before the porch.

On the following morning we were aroused from our slumbers at least an hour before sourise by the noisy chattering of the birds in the vicinity of the house. We accounted our sleves speechly in our shoot me continue, drank a cut of strong coffee, and salled

ostume, drank a cur-

ing costume, drank a cup of strong coffee, and salted forth, in company with an Indian guide, on our first hunting expedition in a tropical forest.

We had advanced a considerable distance in the woods, when the sun arose from his golden couch in the cast, and shed a flood of light over the sylvan landscape. The dew gittered like Jewels on the leaves, insects began to animate the almosphere, and gorgeous-plumaged birds to fiv from tree to tree. The path we had taken was extremely narrow, and so choaked up with weeds and running vines, that we were obliged to cut a passage before us with our "tracados," or wood-kuives, as we slowly and cautionsly proceeded. These long knives are absolutely indispensable to one traveling in a Brazilian forest in fact, everybody you meet with, blacks, Indians, women, and children, are provided with them.

The life at Nazere, with its combination of

The life at Nazere, with its combination of forest exploits and dreamy repose seems to have left the most delicious impressions on the memory of the traveler. It was a time of great verdancy in his experience, no less than in the umbrageous Nature, where he was lapped in Elysium.

Hunting was our principal amusement, and hardly a day passed by without our engaging in it. Many were the rich plumaged birds that we killed, while wandering amid their own beautiful haunts, many the curious animals that met with a speedy death from our trusty guns, and by no means tew the number of bright-burd scripents and horrible looking rep-

the currous animals that met with a special death from our trusty gons, and by no means few the number of bright-haed serpents and horrable looking reputes that we caught crawling through the tail grass, or steading beneath the thick shrubbers of the forest. Our excursions were always undertaken early in the morning. Before the sun had shed his first beams over the enchanting scenery of the garden, we were always up and accounted for our daily hunt.

Our Indian hunter, Joaquim, generally accompanied us, and grateful are we to him for the many sporting tactics into which he initiated us, and for the possession of many spleaded and rare burds, which we should not probably have procured without his assistance. He was quite voing, being not more than numeteen or twenty years of age, of light olive complexion, a perfect Apolio in form, and a model of a sportsman in every sense of the word. The slightest sound never failed to eatch his attentive ear—in a moment he knew from what kind of a bird or animal it proceeded, and prepared himself for instantaneous action. So delicately would he move onward toward his prey, scarcely touching the ground with his uncovered feet, crouching soskifully beneath the clustering bushes as hardly to occasion a vibration of a single leaf, and without any intimation being given to the unfortunate bird or animal of his approach, having once fixed his eye upun his victim, escape was useless—death was certain. Raising his light dinflock gun with quickness to his eye, his aim was sure, and the startling report which followed was the inevitable death-knell of his prey.

While in the forest, Joaquim wore no clothing save a pair of coarse pantaleons—a common powder-horn was strung around his symmetrical necs—a small pouch of shot was suspended from his wast, in his right hand was his long knife, in his left his faithful gun, and thus was his entire equipment.

We seldom spent more than one or two hours in the woods in the morning returning to the Rescenia, we regaled ourselves with an excellent

was truly a luxury to breathe st.

Mr. Werren subsequently passed some time in the city, of whose picturesque customs he gives several excursions into the interior, are related rated tints of a tropical climate, certainly posrials are supplied in profusion by the teeming the way of the writer, and which he has preensionally indulges, it is true, in a superfluity of rhetorical flourish; but this is only when he sets about fine writing with malice prepense. The moment he gets into the woods, and among his hebook has given us great pleasure, and we shall be thanked by our readers for commending it to their attention, for Summer reading " of an afternoon." We take our leave of it with one more extract, describing

Many wild horses are still caught at Cajueiro. One day a party of eight or ten of the natives, mounted on well disciplined steeds, and headed by the Englishman, went out on the campos for this purpose.—Perched amid the branches of a tail tree, I had an extended the control of the control of

trans.

The horsemen were riding rapidly in the direction of a small grove, when staddenly a troop of forty or fifty of the wild creatures emerged from behind it, and bounded away with astonishing velocity over the meadow. A spirited chase was now commenced by the mounted natives, who strained their swift animals to their greatest capacity; never did I winess a more intensely exciting speciacle than the one which was now before me. The manes and tails of the horses were flying wildly in the air, while a mass of hoofs were rising and failing with a rapidity which

animals.

To my surprise the Englishman kept the lead, and was obviously gaming upon the quick-footed fugitives. Coming up with them, he senzed his lasso, and began to swing it around his head, gratually enlarging the circles by permitting the smooth rope to singently through his fingers.

By a sudden motion, at the same instant plunging the spurs into his charger, in order to increase his speed if possible, he dashed quickly forward, and hurled his lasso with uncerting skill around the neck of the foreinost horse. The herd were new thrown into a panie, and wheeling around in their course,

and properly secured, the others were again turned at large.

The mode adopted by the natives of breaking them cannot be styled by any other term than that of barbarous, yet it is so effications that the poor animals are rendered perfectly docile and manageable in the course of two or three days.

One afternoon an opportunity was afforded me of witnessing the operation. In the largest inclosure proudly stood one of the majestic animals, kicking up the earth with his hoots, and shaking the heavy mane on his finely curvedneck, while his brighteyes glanced fearfully around him, and his load langhing voice ringing wildly in the quiet air, seemed to be calling on his far-off companions for relief.

The fiery creature was held by a strong halter of at least fifteen feet in length, manned by three of the miscular and barse-chested natives. Soon a noise was thrown around his neck by a couple of powerful blacks stationed on the opposite side of the inclosure. They then pulled with all their strengthone way, while those who had hold of the halter exerted themselves vehemently in the contrary direction.—
The object evidently was to effect partial strangular

tance of a furlong. His heart beat as if it wo tance of a turions. Its heart seat as it is want out in from his beaving boson, and his very stood out in ridges along his quivering flesh. At last, overwhelm-ed with the interestly of his agony, and pawerless from suffectation, he fell, and for an instant lay with-out sense or motion upon the ground. The noose was immediately loosed about his neck, and shortly was immediately loosed about his neck, and shortly returning consciousness began to hight his gazed eyes—the fresh air swelled his nostrils, and his tremendous chest rose and fell like the billows of the sea. At the expiration of internamintes he was once more on his feet, but how different from the magnificent animal who had stood, in his native pride and digitly, pawing that sandy soil an hour before?—Weah—hardly able to stand—his head drooping, and his eyes without a ray, he looked like a miserable specter of his former self—like a monarch dragged from his shrone, who has been scolled all by those whom he had before despised, and forced to be a wretened and miserable stave.

The persecution of the horse was now by no means

wretched and miserable slave."

The persecution of the horse was now by no means concluded. As soon as he had recovered somewhat from his exhaustion, he was mounted by a naked Indian, who was rewarded for his temeraty by the air thrown to a considerable distance over the head of the animal. The native, however, was but a lattle huit, and in a few mouncils again resumed his dayerous seal. This time he kept his place, notwithstanding the vast efforts of the animal to shake him off, in fact, the horse and his rader, being of nearly the same color, brought vividly to my mind the remembrance of an ancient Centaur.

The animal was now held tightly by a long rope, and forced to run round and round in a circle. Wastever he flagged, or manufested the slightest obstance o madness. Gradually he became more and more passive, and at the end of enotice boart was grade tractable. I then left the sgot, and returned to the cottage, feeling accury as said in spirit as if had been withousing the racking of a himan victoria one of the gloomy dangerons of the Inquestion.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE OF NATURAL DESTRICT, OR, DEATH RECK OLD AND TO Honga Bootsvok, M. D. 17ms, pp. 125. Strager & Townsend.

The upshot of this book may be stated in a few words. Eat less bread and more fruit. This, according to the author, is the secret of sibility and adduces many remarkable facts prove that life might be protracted by his course of diet to the age of the patriarchs, no one can be harmed by trying the experiment. It may be tedious, to be sare, to want a century or more for the result, but there is no other means to test the hypothesis. The forces of living nature are apt to make wild work with abstract arguments on such a subject. If Dr. Bestwick's counterblast against bread, which he thinks might well be termed the "staff of death," instead of the " staff of life," should

singing insects were buzzing in every bush. The air itself was redolent with the sweetest perfume, and we, perhaps, were enjoying the lovely evening under the versinda of the cottage either in talking with our business or the rocts. Lower the rock is the rock of the rock is the rock of the rock is the rock of the roc

But few will accord with his sanguine views

Eshcol, but we should not neivise our triends in .

TF "History of the Church in Brat-THE-STREET, BOSTON," by SAMUEL KIRKLAND LO-Mr. Lothrop speaks of the "Defense of Nile," by An American, is a reprint of the little work

After the death of Mr. Buckminster, the pulpit was supplied for more than a year by temperary engagements with various elergimen, no one of whom preached as a candidate. Early in the autumn of 1813, the attention of the parish was directed to Mr. E. creft, who had graduated at Harvard College two years before, with the highest hugars of the college. is 13, the attention of the parish was directed to Mr. Everett, who had graduated at Harvard College two years before, with the highest honors of his class, and an unsurpassed reputation for talents and is holarship, and who was at his time pursuing his theological studies at Cambridge. He was insited to preach as a cambridge on the 16th of December, 1813, and, after supplying the pulpit four Sundays, received a unanimous invitation to become the paster of the accept. The invitation was accepted, and he was ordinated on the 9th of February, 1814. Mr. Everett's ministry lasted but thricen months. Early in the year 1815, he accepte the appointment tendered him by the Corporation of Harvard College, of Enot Professor of Greek Literature, and his connection with this society was absolved on the 5th of March of that year. Never did a severer blow fall more unexpectedly upon a parish than this, never was a dissociation of a pasteral connection more reluctantly acquesced in. I make no undoe claim for the clore all poolessors to tal ann not disposed to admit that there is any himber stand-point for human effort than the desk of references instruction—any sphere in which learnfuls, belon, tenius, all the energies of a moble mind and a generous heart, can do more good, exert a wider, more lasting, more important influence, than in the pulpit, especially the free Congregational pulpit, of America and it must always be matter of regret when a person histing these rich girls and endowments steps down from the dulpit to mingle in the dust and strile of secular affairs. In the case of Mr. Everett, however, the regret felt, and winch some, who distinctly remember him thrity-seven years are as the youthful paster of this Church, fiel strongly to this day—the regret balt talents so eminent should have been this early lost to the plipit.—is some what influence this early lost to the plipit.—is some with the balls of legislation, in the higher walks of diplomacy, in academic refreats, and the various paths of hearting and strence ordination in this desk. This work, present ordination in this desk. This work, presenting as it does, a very able argument in support of the prophecies of the Old Testament, and their bearing upon the tright and divine origin of the Christian religion, was regarded at the time, and may still be considered, as one of the most original and most important theological words that had then been written in America. It was called forth by the times, and completely met the wants of the times. Skeptical tendencies in a portion of this community were at that period strongly manifested, and indied opinions were openly annualized, and alrocated by some Parperiod strongly marniested, and inadel opinions were openly announced and advocated by some Particularly, Mr. G. B. English, then recently returned from Europe, had attacked Christianty through the Old Testament, particularly through the prophecies, lits work, eagerly and extensively read, had insettled the faith of many, and, if unanswered, was calculated to do much injury. I have been hold that wone attempts to answer it in the preaching of that day were not eminerally successful. However this may be, Mr. Everetta work was a triumphant answer and a complete vinderation. It produces immediately a strong and marked impression upon the poblic mind. Though written to meet a temporary exigency, it is a work of thorough learning and of real, permanent value. Indeed, when we consider all the circumstances under which it was prepared, the mass of learning it brings together well digested and arranged, the closeness of its reasoning in some massages, the glaw and fervor of its eloquence. the exercise we had taken, and the circumstataces under which we dispatched it.

After this meal, the next operation was to skin and preserve the best specimens of the gav-plomaged birds we had killed in the forest. For this purpose, my annable companion was won't to seat hiruseff at a long table, on the eastern side of the building, where he prepared the specimens with the skill of an experienced artist. The bodies were first taken out, a difference of the skin, and, lastly, the skins were filled out with cotton to their matural size, then put into proper shape ash placed on a board, area exposed situation, to dry. A paradise, indeed, was the Rosema de Nazere by moonlight—a second Eden—but alas! wathout an Eve! So numerous were the trees of the gardent the moonbeams fell the a shower of gold through the tree while the department of the restant of the experience of those who put themselves in training for a hundred to get the work was a triumphant answer and a complete vindication. It produces the work of through writer to meet a temporary exigency, it is a mixture state out. According to the author, the decay arising from old age is owing to the amount of earthy particular to the body between old age and youth is the greater density, toughness and rizedity produced by the greater portion of calcareous matter which is a shower of gold through the substitutes which he suggests for its inording and treated in which it was written, the extreme value and their matural size, then put into proper shape and placed on a board, area exposed situation, to dry.

A paradise, indeed, when we consider all the circumstances under which it was written to meet a temporary exigency, it is a mixture to meet a temporary exigency, it is a mixture to meet a temporary exigency, it is a mixture to meet a temporary exigency, it is a mixture to meet a temporary exigency, it is a mixture to meet a temporary exigency, it is a mixture to meet a temporary exigency, it is a mixture to meet a temporary exigency, it is a mixture to meet a temp

(12mo.,pp. 218. Boston

We have received the Ninth Volume of Balliere's valuable "LIBERRY OF SCIENTIFIC Works," containing a new and greatly enlarged edi-HEAVENS," printed in the best style of London typography. The advance in astronomical knowledge has been so great since this work was first issued.

I " Scenery of the White Moun-

TE "ELEMENTS OF ANALYTICAL GEOME-TRY." by Albert E. Church, is a new treatise by the Professor of Mathematics in the United States Milinumber of practical examples are given at the close manual. (8vo pp. 297. G. P. Patnam.)

JOSEPH PANNARD, is a brief history of the prominent events in the first establishment of the Plymouth Colthe history of the United States, and with special ref erence to the popular mind. The narrative in this volume is clear and succenet, but a certain pervading Gould & Lincoln.) THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF JOHN

PAUL JONES," by John HENRY SHERBURNE. A second and improved edition of this biography of the great naval fire-cater is published by Adriance, Sherman To "Journal of a Voyage up the

(12mo, pp. 162. Buffalo: Phinney & Co.)

MARYLAND.

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Ma), for the New Constitution 19439, Junius, 53.

The New Constitution goes into operation on the 4th of July, and was submitted to the people on the 4th of June.

A State Convention of Loco Focos is to be held at Baltimore on the 12th of September for the momination of State officers.

With Pinkiney Whyte is the Opposition candidate for Congress in the 19th District (firs. 15 Wards of Baltimore).

With Finkney Wayle is the Courts of the State of the stat

of office, &c.

For regulating the militia of the State.

For regulating the militia of the State.

To pars all such laws as may be necessary for earrying into existence the powers vested by the To pass general laws for the formation of corpo-

To pass general laws for the formation of corporate bodies.

For cases of contested elections.

For forfeiture and generalizes against usury.

For organizing the centry of flailimore city, and for fixing the per diem of the Judges of the Orphans's coart of the State.

Tor fixing the number of the Judges of the Peace and constables in each election district of the Counties, and in each Ward of the City of flailimore, and to designate their compensation. The first election of these officers will not be held till November, 1803.

For providing for the safe keeping of the records of the present Centry of Chameery, and for the disposition of its unfine shed business. 600

CONTINUED RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—
We have all along predicted a heavier overlaw of river, and one of tonger continuous, that seemed to be generally apprehended. Excuts transpiring within a day or two, have reinfied the fears we expressed some weeks ago. There is a rigid and alarming rise going on in all three of the upper rivers. The lineous from the mouth of the Sanzanian down, been so swedien by the late heavy rains as to threaten an insudation dors, have conversed with several gentlemen lately presengers down, and with more than one of the offers of the packets, and the central approximation for the first packets, and the central approximation to be that an interest element one than the central proposition of the offers of the packets, and the central approximation to be that an interest element one claim in the execution. CONTINUED RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPL-

up to the highest level of the present year, where they had begun to subside, but to create a prospect of coming disaster quite foreign to all expectation two

Intinois.-The State Register, Quincy Herald, Lewistin Ledger, Belleville Sun, Freeport

PENNSYLVANIA.-The Cass papers are sublishing some of Buchanan's orations denounce ing the Democratic party during the last War with Great Britain. These "Federalist" pro--Portions of the Opposition State ticket are

much opposed by many of the Loco-Foco presses. - A grand Mass Meeting of Land and Labor Reformers is to take place in Independence square, Philadelphia, July 4, to which many distinguished reformers have been invited. A

- The late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature closed the term of service of eleven State

William A. Crabb, W. Peleg B. Savery, W. 14. I Sease Hugus, Opp.
1. Jos. Kougmacher, W. 22. Glorge V. Lawrence, W. 23. Timothy Ives, Opp.
23. Timothy Ives, Opp. 7 Jos Komgmacher, W
 7 Damel Stine, W
 14 Robert M. Frick, W, Later from the Mountains.

We have had the pleasure of meeting with We have had the piensure of meeting with Dr. P. D. Papin, who, with about 30 others, engaged in the services of the American Für Company, has just reached this city by the steamer Duroc, from the Missouri. These gentlemen left Fort Pierre, one of the trading establishments of Messrs. P. Chouteau, Jr. & Co., some four weeks since, with six Mackimuc bonts, loaded with robes and turs. On the 16th institutes arrived in safety at Belvice, at which point they transferred themselves and the cargoes of their boats to the Duroc. The freight was quite large, and perhaps more valuable than any that has come to hand for some months.

or some months.

Mr. Papin reports that a great deal of mertality or evailed among the Sioux tribe of Indians, during he last winter, and that at least 4,000 fell victims to hose terrible scontges, the choicers and small-pox—fie latter disease was still raging, and it was feared hat its direful influence would be extended to other rules. During the tributation felt by the unfortunate midians, the traders in the employ of Messrs. P. houteau, Jr. & Co., were untiring in their efforts of afford relief. Being well provided by the company with medicine and vaccine matter, they were always

a freenelly manner, by a majority of the tribes, and unless the sickness continues to prevail, great numbers of Indians will be present at the Fort.

Signess of Indians will be present at the Fort.

Signess of The Ryer.—The steamer St Angewas met, on the 16th inst, by the Duroc, some 20 miles above Belvie. There had already been some sickness on the St Ange, and there were five deaths from cholera, and two others were not expected to live. The favorable change in the weather had, however, checked the rayages of the disease, and it was confidently hoped that there would be no more mortality during the voyage.

It will be recollected that the St Ange, under a charter to the American For Company, left here last week for Veilowstone. She took up a large quantity of stores for the different forts owned by the Company, and among her passengers were Rev. Fathers be Smedt and Van Hocken, the distinguished hissionaries.

Captain J. A. Sire, of the American Fur Company, returned to the city yesterday on the Duroc.

Major Hotton, an Indian Agent, who was also a passenger on the Duroc, left the boat, at St. Louis, to transact some business. MAIL AGENTS IN THE WEST.-It is stated

MAIL AGENTS IN THE WEST.—It is stated in several quarters that James R. I averweather, for English dependence of English and Properties of Dimois and Missouri will be dispensed with after the close of the present month. We understand that this is the result of a regulation of the Department, by which agents are to be selected from the States in which their services are to be employed. It is proposed to appoint a special agent for Missouri and one for Himois, and as Mr. Paverweather resides in Iowa, his official services, so far as these States are concerned, is dispensed with. Other agents will be appointed for Missouri and Himois.

[St. Light ING AND ATTEMPT TO

ARREST FOR SMUGGLING AND ATTEMPT TO ARREST FOR SMUGGLING AND ATTEMPT TO DROWN A CUSTON HOUSE OFFICES—Collector Hydroarrested two men on the Selh of June for samigling and an attempt to drown Inspector Amirew Stewart Winie Mr. S. was on duty atoms the river a small crist landed at the dock, suspecting all was not right, he stepped on board to examine her cargo, when one of the men struck him on the board with a stave and knocked him in the river. In the fall, however, Mr. S. caught hold of the fellow and pulled him in also. Each surveyed of in cetting out, when the two persons belonging to the boat were arrested and lodged in and, and the vessel and cargo arrest. [Detroit Trin.

LIST OF STEAMERS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY From N Y July 3 For Lin From N Y July 3 For Chi From N Y July 3 For San From N Y July 3 For San From Rost July 4 For Ban From N Y July 1 For San From Rost July 1 For Chi From N Y July 2 For Lin From Rost July 3 For Ituly From N Y July 3 For Ituly For Bermoda & St. 7 For Liverpool For Charres, &c. For Brem & Southan For San Joan, C. 5. For Chagres C. Liverpool For Savantian. For Bermoda & St. Thos. For Liverpool.

All Letters and Newspapers on hand for Eugland, Ireland and Scotland are sent by the first sleamer, so matter of what

and Scottland are sent by the Corpe, by the Collins Line,
Letters to the Continent of Europe, by the Collins Line,
must be prepaid twenty-suc conta a single rate, except for
those places required to be imposed to fill
Letters to the Continent of Enrage by the CUNARD Line,
must be prepaid two cents a surfer rate, except to thise
places required to be prepaid in full
Letters by the Rayle Line, must be prepaid twenty-four
rects per half source. Inland Postage to be added, except to
the ore

Great Editain.
Newspapers by either Line, to the Continent, must be prepred four cents each.
Indeed F stage must be added on Letters and Newspapers
to the Linescent of Europe, by the Haves and Bremen Linesstrangers to Assive Fance Stage.
LAFATET 15-85 if them Liverpool for Unimisephia, June 21.

(ARD .- J. M. HOWE, M. D., Dentist,

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW and WONDERFUL DISCOVE-EY-The North Pole discovered, and the passage that lends out of the North Atlan is not the Pacific Ocean is soon to be clear of ice. The North Pole will rise 7° or vens every 24 hours, without wooding up. This discover was study October 25, 1826, by JOHN SHEDON MILL VILLE, Comberland County, News Jersey. 191 64

THE INVENTION. - I would call at-

A SSAYER'S OFFICE, Broadway, 181,

sages, are now prepared to receive, transmit and deniver any number of messages required for the accommodation of the public, with an accuracy, promptness and fidelity thirther unequalled. The telegraphing foreness of the public is, therefore, respectfully salicated, at the office, corner of Hamover and Beaver sits.

[27 1yMWF] WM. M. SWAIN President.

DVERTISEMENTS are inserted in PALMER'S Advertising Agency Tribune Burbing at V. B. JOHN W. LEONARD, Teacher of Pho-nography, Amandensis and Reporter, 40 Ann. and 146 Chambers sts., New-York, Terms. 53 for 12 lessons, se20 in*

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Semi-An-

Purposes, issued in 1814, being the \$1,390,000 Loan, FIVE PER CENT The CITY of PITTSBURGH, Pa., BONDS, 18881 the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, SIX PER The CITY of ALLEGHANY, Pa., BONDS, issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvama Railroad Company, SIX PER

The BONDS of the CITY of COVINGTON, Kentucky, issued to the Corington and Lexinston Radroad Co., SIX

The EONDS of the CITY of NEW-ALBANY, Ind., is-sued to the New-Albany and Salein Railroad Co., SEVEN The FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ohio, BONDS, is the Cleveland, Columbus and Concannati Railroad Company, SEVEN PER CENT.

Columbus and Xenus Railroad Company, SEVEN PER CENT. The BONDS of the COUNTY of STARK, Ohso,

The BONDS of the COUNTY of CHAMPAICINE, Ohio, issued to the Columbus, Paqua and Indiana Railroad Co., SEVEN PER CENT

The BONDS of the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY, Pa., Special Loan of \$75,000, SIX PER CENT. The OHIO and PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY'S MORTGAGE BONDS, SEVEN PER CENT.
The INDIANAPOLIS and BELLEFONTAINE RAIL-

ROAD MORTGAGE BONDS, SEVEN PER CENT. JOZE 5tis WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 52 Wall-st. NTEREST on CITY STOCKS .- The

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1851.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three dellars a share will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after Thursday, the 3d 3d dy postime. By order of the Board, e23 2w RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four and

Jone-half (4) per cent will be paid to the stockhold of this Bank, on and after the lat of July next. By no of the Board. [1935] by A. S. FRASER, Casher under

MENT—The final established of FIFTY DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Blank is required to be read at the Backing House, 54 Wall-st on Wednesday, the 9th day of July next—New York, June 17, 1851.

By order of the Board of Directors:

[e18ty?] J. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, E New York, June 27, 1851.

New York, June 77, 181. [

NOTICE to the STOCKHOLDERS is hereby given, that an election for DIRECTORS of this Institution will be held on the second Tuesday of John est, at the Banking thouse, Fell Grand-st., also at some time and place will be held an election for three INSPECTORS of the next election thereafter ensuing for Directors of said Bank.

Hank.
The poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.
By order of the Board, E. D. BROWN, Cushier,
jest 2 oz.

OFFICE for PATENTS, 5 Wall-st .-Patents for INVENTIONS procured is all parts of Europe, the Canadas Cuba, the Brazils, and in the United States. "The Patent Laws of all Nations" can be obtained at this office. I vol. Evo. 200 pp. Price \$1. my30 tf. JOSEPH P PIRSSON. DRAFTS on the BANK of IRELAND

Payable at eight in all parts of Ireland—for sale by the frieh Emigrant Society, 51 Chambers et. CHEGORY DILLON, President JANES STUART, Treasurer. a30 by MWAF BANK OF SALISBURY.-Notes of

ont discount by

ent discount by

E. HOUGHTON,

E. William at ST. LOUIS BONDS,-850,000.-The

subscribers deer to those who are seeking good and safe investments, the eigher cent twenty year bonds of the city of St. Louis, the six per cent twenty year bonds of the city of St. Louis, and the property of the consider them as safe an investment as towerment or State Louis, and the can be had at a price which will yield a much greater in-

an investigation of the carry and the matter water works, lands, account of this year, and the matter works are conditions promptly. The revenues of the cuty for the present year will exceed haif a million of dollars, and by special clause in the City Charter, the interest on her bonded deta must be first paid, before appearations are made for other objects. The delection of the cuty vill not exceed one and a half millions of dollars at the end of this year, and her means, in her corporate capacity, as assessed by the Audillor, consisting of wateres stories, water works, lands, acc, exceeds two and one grafter millions of dollars.

Full particulars will be furnished, and documents showing the present position of the city's finances, can be examined by calling at our office.

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., jet9 inseed.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF DANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK STOCK RANK has this day filed in this effect above of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON of the city of New-York has night for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of all appointment heretotic made of such agents, agreeable to the act engine. "An act to weight the several acts relating to Incorporated Bunks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, passed April 17, 251.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBENY June 26, 1831. The NORTH-ERN CANAL BANK in machina due nied in this wifee, a no-tice of the appointment of HENRY C. TANNER, of the City of New York is a quent for the redemption of its circularing notes, together with a revocation of the apposituation of the companies of the same of the apposituation o

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF PANK DEPARTMENT, STATE, OF NEW YORK -ALBANY, June 25, 15t. -The MER-CHANTS BANK of Westington County has the day field in this office is notice of the appointment of HENRY C. TANNER of the cive New York has against fire the redemption of the county in the county of the appointment of W. I. Orleands of the same of a washing a civil and the county of the appointment of W. I. Defended of the same of a washing account of the same of the county of the